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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/530,099	04/25/2000	OSAMU YOKOYAMA	105928	1092
25944 75	90 05/15/2006		EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC			ABDULSELAM, ABBAS I	
P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2629	
			DATE MAILED: 05/15/2006	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
t.					
Office Action Summary	09/530,099	YOKOYAMA ET AL.			
,	Examiner	Art Unit			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app	Abbas I. Abdulselam ears on the cover sheet with the c	2629 orrespondence address			
Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was realized to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from to cause the application to become ABANDONEI	I. tely filed the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 M	<u>arch 2006</u> .				
·—	,				
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) ☐ Claim(s) 21-27 and 49-65 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) 21-27 and 49 is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 50-65 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Application Papers	·				
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.				
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s) 1) X Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:				

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to a communication filed on 03/14/06. Claims 21-27 and 49-65 are pending. Claims 1-20 and 28-48 are canceled.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on 03/14/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the cited references alone or in combination do not teach a pulse current source for providing a pulsing current to the organic electroluminescent elements.

However, as shown in the art rejection below, Yoshio et al. (Japanese Publication # 10-207395) teach the use of a variety electroluminescent light sources including but not limited to halogen lamp, hydrogen discharge tube, and a fluorescent lamp etc. (page 8, 34th paragraph under Detailed Description). Thus, it is well known for one of ordinary skill in the art that the light source mentioned above, for example a lamp could be used as possible source of pulse current.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yoshio's display system to adapt Kazuyuki's polarizing plate along with color filters as illustrated in the abstract because the use of color filters helps obtain a

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color display system with a high color reproducibility as taught by Kazuyuki (see the first sentence in the abstract).

In addition, Yoshio teaches the use of liquid crystal equipment such as an optical shutter with respect to color display (see page 3, 12th paragraph under detailed description) and Kazuyuki teaches about color liquid crystal display. Thus one of ordinary skill in the art would have looked toward Kazuyuki for the manner by which the display system is configured with respect to different colors.

Allowable Subject Matter

3. Claims 21-27 and 49 are allowed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 50-65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshio et al. (Japanese Publication # 10-207395) in view of Kazuyuki et al. (Japanese Publication # 62-125326).

Regarding claims 50, 53, 58, 63 and 64, Yoshio teaches a display system including a light wavelength conversion mechanism (1), which contains an organic phosphor, and can emit in a

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visible region such that when the three primary colors are obtained for a color display, the light emission central wavelength of a light source enters a specific range.

Yoshio does not teach an "optical system that includes a holographic combiner that enlarges and displays the image in the display element, the first, second, and the third organic electroluminescent elements having luminescent regions with substantially the same size as that of a display area of the display element".

Kazuyuki on the other hand teaches that high brightness and high color purity is realized by combining polarizing plate and color filters both having almost equal characteristics concerning the transmittance for the wavelength corresponding to R, G, B. Kazuyuki also teaches that with the use of the primary color, the range of a reproducible color is enlarged (see the abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Yoshio's display system to adapt Kazuyuki's polarizing plate along with color filters as illustrated in the abstract because the use of color filters helps obtain a color display system with a high color reproducibility as taught by Kazuyuki (see the first sentence in the abstract).

Regarding claims 51-52, 54-57, 59-62 and 65, Yoshio teaches a light wavelength conversion mechanism (1) containing an organic phosphor, and Kazuyuki teaches a realization of high brightness and color through polarizing plate and color filters (see the abstracts for each).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following are is cited for a reference.

Japanese Publication # 10-207395 to Yoshio et al., this time, and the reference is resubmitted in its entirety.

6. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Abbas I. Abdulselam whose telephone number is (571) 272-7685. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M.to 5:30 P.M.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on (571) 272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Abbas Abdulselam

Examiner

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April 7, 2006

BIPIN SHALWALA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER (2.3)